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- Uromyces Caladii* (Schu.) Farl. on *Arisaema triphyllum* I—
Syracuse, 7-19-94; III Jamesville, 7-22-95.
Uromyces pyriformis Cke. on *Acorus Calamus* — Navarino, 8-15-
95.
Uromyces Trifolii (Hedw.) Lev. on *Trifolium pratensis* — Syra-
cuse, 9-2-91.
Ustilago segetum (Bull.) Dittm. on *Hordeum* sp. — Otisco, 7-7-
90.
Ustilago Maydis (DC.) Cda. on *Zea Mays* — Syracuse, 8-2-95.
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NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. XXII.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

Arthur, J. C.

Clear and convincing "Reasons for Desiring a Better Classification of the Uredinales" are given in the July No. of the *Journal of Mycology*, 1906. No review or brief resumé can do the article justice and we content ourselves with giving a few of Dr. Arthur's extracts: "There are two especially prominent reasons for the consistent naming of the species of rusts, and for other plants as well. One is to be able to designate each particular kind as desired by using an authoritative name, and the other is to indicate the relationship which that kind holds to other kinds according to its recognized place in a natural system. * * * One of the impediments at the present time to an understanding of the interrelationship of rusts lies in the lack of reasonable segregation of genera. In support of this statement one need only recall the fact that the genus *Puccinia* as now constituted contains more than half of all known species of rusts, and what may not be so well known, that within this category are contained groups of the most diverse forms and affinities. * * * If we require that a genus should represent as fully as possible a group of organisms giving evidence of having been derived from the same ancestors, and therefore with species more closely related genetically to one-another than to those of any other genus, it becomes necessary to explain a well known parallelism, brought to our attention by Fischer of Switzerland. He showed that in many cases the teliospores of a species having an extremely abbreviated life-cycle, *e. g.* *Puccinia Leucanthemi*, closely resemble in structure those of an autoecious species, *e. g.*, *P. Aecidii-Leucanthemi*, in which the host of its aecia is the same or practically so as the host of the abbreviated species. Tranzschel has successfully applied this rule of parallelism in predicting the host of the unrecognized aecia in certain heteroecious species. In such cases of parallelism there can be no doubt that the forms in question have truly descended from a common ancestor, but dating a long way back, even to the early days when all the rusts

had four spore-forms. Searching for an adequate cause to account for the breaking up of a primitive species into two or more modern parallel species with different lengths of life-cycle, I think it may be found in the augmented influence of parasitism."

Mycological Notes. No. 22. C. G. Lloyd.

This No. issued from Cincinnati, July, 1906, contains the following: Sur quelques rares Gastromycées; Eastern Stations for Western Plants; A Novelty from Minnesota; The Genus *Holocotylon*; *Lycoperdon wrightii* in Africa and Java; *Tylostoma Berteroanum*; Un *Mitremyces* de la Nouvelle Calédonie (par N. Patouillard); *Lycoperdon subvelatum* in Europe; Puffballs of Mauritius; Boudier's Plates. The Novelty from Minnesota is a specimen sent by Dr. S. Whetstone which Mr. Lloyd makes the type of a new genus, namely *Whetstonia*. The new species is *Wh. strobiliformis*. The plant is most closely allied to the genus *Phellorina*, from which it differs in the permanent cells of the gleba.

Hedwigia, Band XLV, Heft 2, 16 Jan. 1906.

One article in Heft 2, Bd. XLV, *Hedwigia*, 16 Januar 1906, is mycological, namely: P. Magnus, Notwendige Umaeunderung des Namens der Pilzgattung *Marssonina* Fisch. [It is changed to *Marssonina* P. Mag. n. n. and all the species are renamed.]

Smith, Clayton O.

During the autumn of 1905 some diseased oleanders were sent from a nursery to the plant pathological laboratory of the University of California, says Clayton O. Smith (in October Botanical Gazette, 1905), and this investigator began a study of the olive knob of the specimens, reaching the conclusion that he had to do with "A bacterial Disease of Oleander, *Bacillus Oleae* (Arcang.) Trev." This trouble affecting the stems and leaves, forming large, hard, woody knobs, occurs in Egypt, Europe and California. It was described by the Romans but its bacterial origin has only been recognized since 1886.

Atkinson, Geo. F.

In the Botanical Gazette, October 1906, is given Professor Atkinson's paper on "The Development of *Agaricus campestris*," (with six splendid plates), which was read last winter at New Orleans. We quote his introductory words as follows: In some respects the history of the study of the Hymeniales does not present the same progress which can be seen in the other groups of fungi, or indeed in nearly all other groups of plants. The earliest period, that of the study and classification of species and genera, presents in the main the same aspects which have been characteristic of the early study of all plants; but the progress

made up to the present time is not in proportion to the time and energy expended, due to certain difficulties, some inherent in the nature of the plants themselves, and others due to the lack of an adequate knowledge of their anatomy and development. The second period, that of the study of the morphology and development, began more than half a century ago. It is true that in the early part of the 19th century, nearly a century ago, quite an elaborate theory of the development of the Hymeniales, especially the Agaricaceae, was evolved by Nees von Esenbeck. But his theory, embellished as it is with his philosophical ideas of the evolution and metamorphosis of these plants from the puffballs and truffles; in which he was evidently influenced by the philosophy expressed in the *Vorwort* of Goethe's *Farbenlehre*, that in a book dealing with natural phenomena the writer should make use of a lively imagination in order to make it real to the reader; and especially because there is such a lack of definiteness as to the forms studied, though it is quite evident he refers more especially to species of *Amanita*, presents little that is helpful to the present discussion. At that early period it was an important forward step to show, as Dutrochet did, in 1834, that the large fungi were only the fruit bodies of the plants then known as "Byssus," which spread usually underground or in the substance of organic bodies; and for Trog in 1837 to recognize the two different parts in the life history, the vegetative stage or mycelium and the fruiting stage or carpophore, and that this is the product of germinating spores; though Micheli had stated as early as 1729 that the fruit bodies of some fungi did not come immediately from the seed (spores), but the seeds first produce a large root which grows for several years in the ground, and then gives rise to the fruit body (referring to *Polyporus tuberaster*). But during the early and middle portion of the 19th century the work on the morphology and anatomy of these plants, and the descriptions and illustrations of species, was far in advance of the work on development and the organization of the parts of the fruit body. Unfortunately the study of the morphology and development of the Hymeniales has not kept pace with the same studies in other groups of plants.

Kauffman, C. H.

In the 8th Annual Report of the Michigan Academy of Science, Mr. Kauffman lists many "Unreported Fungi" from Petoskey, Detroit, and Ann Arbor, for 1905, the names with localities covering about ten or more pages. A new species of *Cortinarius* is given, namely, *C. rubripes*. It has an oval bulb that is deep brick red to vermillion, shading off to a pellucid pinkish tinge at the apex of stem. The stem is attached to roots of *Acer saccharinum* and *Quercus rubra* on which it forms *mycorrhiza*.

Fink, Bruce.

This author gives "Further Notes on Cladonias" — namely, *Cladonia botrytes*, *Cladonia caespiticia*, and *Cladonia delicata*, species of wide distribution. A page of half-tone illustrations accompanies the article.

Fungi Columbiani, Century XXII, 30 Jan. 1907.

The Fungi Columbani (Ellis & Everhart's), Century XXII, was issued Jan. 30, 1907. The genera most largely represented are *Aecidium*, *Peronospora*, *Puccinia*, *Uromyces*, and *Ustilago*. Mr. Elam Bartholomew is the author of these exsiccati.

Faull, J. Horace.

A preliminary note is given in *Science*, N. S. 23:152-3, 26 Jan. 1906, by J. Horace Faull, on "Ascus and Spore formation in the Laboulbeniaceae." An effort is made to fill the gap of the differences of opinion concerning the systematic position of this group — which De Bary (1884) doubtfully referred to the Ascomycetes; Thaxter (1895) referred them to Ascomycetes; Karsten (1895) said they were not Ascomycetes at all; Engler (1903) elevated them to the rank of a class quite removed from both the Smuts and Ascomycetes. Recent investigations by J. Horace Faull of microtome sections of well preserved perithecia revealed features that are apparently of undoubted significance in their bearing on the problem of the phylogenetic position of this group; this is the basis for the statement: "Indeed, the phenomena of sporogenesis agree in all essentials with those already described for the Ascomycetes," by this author.

Blakeslee, A. F.

In *Science* of July 27, 1906, A. F. Blakeslee discusses "Zygospores and sexual strains in the common bread Mould, *Rhizopus nigricans*." He says: "Even since de Bary discovered the zygospores of *Rhizopus* in 1865 — now forty years ago — various and conflicting theories, based many of them upon the character of the substratum upon which the zygospores were accidentally found, have been brought forward to account for the rarity of their occurrence. The writer has attempted to show the insufficiency of the assumption that external conditions are of more than secondary importance." He then takes up the matter of the occurrence in nature of the strains of this species.

Mycological Notes. No. 23, C. G. Lloyd.

The principal article in this No. pertains to "The Genus *Bovistella*" defined as follows: "*Peridermium flaccid with or without a sterile base, opening by a definite mouth. Capillitium of short, separate threads or long, intertwined threads. Spores*

pedicellate." We quote Mr. Lloyd further: "We would extend the limits of the genus *Bovistella* as above, for the following reasons. When Prof. Morgan proposed the genus he knew but one species and he clearly defined it as having a sterile base and short, separate capillitium threads. If we had but this one species it would be easy to define our genus, but there are many related plants in the world; some agreeing in both these characters, some having only one of them, and others neither. The genus *Bovistella* shades by a continuous series of species into *Lycoperdon* on one hand and *Bovista* on the other." Plates 33, 70, 86, 87, 88, 89 illustrate the twenty-one species described.

Hariot, P. et Patouillard, N.

In the Bulletin de la Société de France, vol. 23, Fasc. 3, we find description and illustration of a curious new genus, the authors remarking that le genre *Colletomanginia* est donc une sorte d'*Hypoxylon* composé, au même titre que le receptacle d'une Morille est une agrégation de Pézizes. It is placed, however, in the group *Xylariaceae* with the following description: *Colletomanginia* n. g. — Major, lignoso-carnosa, superficie cristato-alveolata; cristis sterilibus sporiferam partem in alveolis dispositam circumscribentibus; peritheciis immersis; ascis octosporis, paraphysatis; sporis continuis, atris. Only one species is given, *C. paradoxa*, from East Africa.

Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-flora, Pilze, 101 Lieferung, 20 Sept. 1906.

This number is a continuation of the genus *Torula* with a few small genera of the same group, followed by the *Echinobotryeae*, the *Periconiceae*, and the *Arthriniceae*. Several new species are described by the author, Dr. G. Lindau.

New York State Museum, Bulletin 105 Botany 9.

The "Report of the State Botanist 1905," Chas. H. Peck, has just been received. The new species of fungi are as follows: *Boletus acidus*, *Clitopilus squamulosus*, *Cortinarius rubripes*, *Entoloma flavifolium*, *Hypomyces camphorati*, *Inocybe diminuta*, *Lentinus spretus*, *Leptosphaeria substerilis*, *Marasmius longistriatus*, *Merulius pruni*, *Merulius ulmi*, *Phyllosticta pallidior*, *Pluteus grandis*, *Polyporus underwoodii* Murr., *Psathyra vestita*, *Sporotrichum anthophilum*, *Zygodesmus pallidofulvus*, *Bulgaria rufa magna*, *Polyporus sulphureus semialbinus*, *Tricholoma unifactum*, *Lactarius rimosellus*, *Russula subsordida*, *Russula viridella*, and *Clavaria conjuncta*. Under the head of Edible Species eleven are described. Fifteen species are illustrated on 12 colored plates.

Garrett, A. O.

Some account of *Puccinia scandica* Johans., *Puccinia caricis-asteris* Arth., *Aecidium monoicum* Peck, and *Caecoma confluens* (Pers.) Schroeter is given by A. O. Garrett in the July No. of the *Journal of Mycology*, 1906, under the title "Field Notes on the Uredineae." The notes refer to collections made during the three years past at the head of Big Cottonwood Canyon, about 30 miles from Salt Lake City, the altitude ranging from 8,500 to 9,500 feet.

Arthur, Joseph Charles, and Kern, Frank Dunn.

A paper, "North American Species of *Peridermium*," read before the Botanical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1906, is published in the August No. of the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*. The genus *Peridermium* as used by those authors embraces all aecial forms possessing peridia, inhabiting the Pinaceae and Gnetales. The paper describes 27 species, ranging from Mexico to Alaska, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, and also 3 species not yet found in America, but which doubtless occur as the telial forms are abundant. The authors say further that some important characters are used in the diagnoses not hitherto employed for American forms, such as those derived from the presence and form of pycnia, the structure, especially the cross-section view of the peridium, and the thickness of the wall of the spores. Only 3 of the 27 forms have been definitely associated with the telial forms. Cultures are absolutely demanded, say the authors, before the *Peridermium* tangle can be straightened. Useful keys are given both for the species and the hosts. Ten of the species are new and several new names are given besides.

Arthur, Joseph Charles.

Twelve new species are described by the author in the October *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, 1906, under the title "New Species of Uredineae — V." They are from various parts of western Canada, western and southern United States, Mexico and the West Indies. Dr. Arthur says this assortment of species is more than usually interesting, as it embraces some belonging to little-known genera, and some that clarify knowledge of common forms.

Dietel, P.

An excellent monograph of the genus *Ravenelia* has been published in *Beihefte zum Botanischen Centralblatt*, 20 [Abt.] II:343-413, Pl. V-VI, 1906 — "Monographie der Gattung *Ravenelia* Berk.," P. Dietel. It was established in 1853 with two species; Cooke reviewed the genus in 1880 when 8 species were known; now there are 81 species — 7 of them being first de-

scribed in this paper by Dietel. About two dozen pages are devoted to a review of the literature, the Morphology Relationship, Distribution, Synopsis, etc. The species are fully described, synonymy, hosts and distribution given and the literature cited under each species. Long's *Pleoravenelia* and *Neoravenelia* are not accepted as valid genera. For the *Ravenelias* in the narrow sense the new Section *Haploravenelia* is proposed. *Pleoravenelia* is used as a Section to include the remaining species. Five new species from Mexico are described.

Nichols, Susie Percival.

This study of "the Nature and Origin of the binucleated cells in some Basidiomycetes," Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts and Let. 15:30-70, Pl. VI, 1905, deals with *Hypholoma perplexum* Pk., *Coprinus*, *Poria*, *Pholiota praecox*, *Lepiota naucina*, *Dictyophora duplicata*, and *Lycoperdon pyriforme*. The results obtained show that the binucleated cells do not originate through the formation of an especial reproductive apparatus. Their formation is not necessarily followed immediately by the formation of a carpophore. At present there is no evidence that the binucleated cells of Basidiomycetes ever originate by a fusion of their adjacent cells such as Blackman finds at the base of the aecidium in *Phragmidium violaceum* and *Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme*.

Journal of Mycology. Vol. 13, Jan. 1907.

The table of contents is as follows: Morgan—North American Species of *Lepiota* (concluded); Kern—The Rusts of Gautemala; Beardslee—The *Lepiotas* of Sweden; Arthur—New Genera of Uredinales; Kauffman—The Genus *Cortinarius* with Key to the Species; Editor's Notes.

Morgan, A. P.

In the January No. (1907) of the Journal of Mycology Prof. A. P. Morgan concludes his paper, "North American Species of *Lepiota*." It was begun in the July No. (1906); installments appeared also in the September, and November Nos. The author includes 90 species in the monograph, several of them being new. Concise but full descriptions are given. The main groups of species are eleven in number, arranged under three sections: *annuli inferi*, *annuli mobilis*, and *annuli superi*. In addition synoptic descriptive lines are used at proper intervals, greatly facilitating the use of this important paper on our *Lepiotas*. Professor Morgan's wide acquaintance with the species enables him to prepare admirable descriptions; but partial synonymy is given.

Reed, George M.

Under the title "Infection experiments with *Erysiphe graminis* DC." Mr. Reed gives in the 15th vol. (1904) of the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, pp. 135-162, published in 1905, a full resumé of Neger's and Salmon's infection work, and then proceeds to outline his own experiments with this species — which (combining all reports) infects fifty-five species of Grasses. Of this number only sixteen belong to this country, according to Mr. Reed. We find from the tables and notes given that plants on which spores were sown were *Triticum vulgare*, *Avena sativa*, *Hordeum vulgare*, *H. jubatum*, *Bromus mollis*, *Poa pratensis*, *P. trivialis*, *P. nemoralis*, *P. compressa*, *Secale cereale*, *Lolium perenne*, *Festuca elatior*, *F. heterophylla*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Phleum pratense*, *Glyceria fluitans*.

A. A. A. A. 1907. Sec. G. (Botany).

The report of the Secretary [Tracy E. Hazen] shows that at the New York meeting, the following Mycological papers were presented: A Natural System of the Discomycetes, F. E. Clements; Spore forms of *Spegazzinia ornata* Sacc., Ernst. A. Bessey; An Outbreak of the European Currant Rust, *Cronartium ribicola* Dietr., F. C. Stewart; The origin of the Hymenium in some *Geoglossaceae*, E. J. Durand; The Pathology of the Rice Plant, Haven Metcalf; Evidences of Sexual Reproduction in the Slime Moulds, Edgar W. Olive; The Plant-disease Survey of the United States, W. A. Orton; A Study of the Leaf-tip Blight of *Draçaena*.

Waite, M. B.

In *Science* N. S. vol. XXV, No. 34, February 22, 1907 (p. 304) a report is given of a paper by M. B. Waite presented before the Biological Society of Washington, having the title "A New Peach Blight from California." It is the gumming fungus *Coryneum beyerinckii* Oud. Spraying with Bordeaux Mixture in the fall or early winter is preventive. This *Coryneum* is also seriously injurious to the Almond and Apricot in California.

Botanical Society of America, Meeting of 1907.

The Secretary, Duncan S. Johnson, reports in *Science*, N. S. vol. XXV, No. 634, Feb. 22, 1907, the abstracts of papers read, of which we find the following mycological: Figures produced by Protoplasmic Streaming in Fungi and Slime Moulds, R. A. Harper; Sexuality in the Mucors, A. F. Blakeslee; A New Native Host for Pearblight, M. B. Waite; A Study of Disease Resistance in Watermelons, W. A. Orton; Cultures of Uredineae in 1906, J. C. Arthur; *Peridermium acicolum* the Aecial Stage of *Coleosporium solidaginis*, G. P. Clinton; Culture Studies on the Polymorphism of Basidiomycetes, Geo. R. Lyman; Ascigerous

Forms of *Gleoesporium* and *Colletotrichum*, C. L. Shear and Anna K. Wood; A New *Chrysanthemum* Disease—the Ray Blight, F. L. Stevens; A Potato Leaf-blotch Fungus new to America, L. R. Jones; A Bibliography of North America Lichenology, Bruck Fink.

Denniston, H. R.

Descriptions are given in the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, vol. XV (1904), 1905, of "The *Russulas* of Madison and Vicinity," occurring there mostly the latter part of July and first of August, the species being as follows: *R. adusta*, *alutacea*, *amoena*, *atropurpurea*, *decolorans*, *delica*, *emetica*, *foetens*, *furcata*, *integra*, *lactea*, *lutea*, *ochrophylla*, var. *albipes*, *ochracea*, *olivascens*, *pectinata*, *roseipes*, *virescens*, *veternosa*.

Christman, A. H.

Some of the earlier observations bearing on the question as to the manner in which Rusts pass the winter are given, then experiments detailed by the author of "Observation on the Wintering of Grain Rusts," are published in the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Vol. XV (1904), 1905. The work pertained to the winter of 1902-3. The conclusion reached was, that in the latitude of Madison, in a period of three months, during which the temperature scarcely raises above the freezing point, viable uredospores may be obtained at practically any time. The spores taken from very exposed situations gave about 10% of germinations. Of Oat Rust spores collected late in January, 60% germinated.

Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-flora, Pilze, 103 Lieferung, 15 Nov. 1906.

This part, prepared by Dr. G. Lindau is devoted to the following groups: X. Unterabteilung *Sarcopodieae*; XI. Unterabteilung *Myxotrichelleae*; XII. Unterabteilung *Chloridieae*; XIII. Unterabteilung *Stachylidieae*; XIV. Unterabteilung *Chalareae*.

Fink, Bruce.

Professor Bruce Fink gives in The Plant World for November, 1906, some account of "Lichens: their Economic Role;" discussing briefly the symbiotic relationship and mode of life of these plants, then outlining their use as soil-makers by attacking rocks, dealing with the uses of Lichens as food—the *Cladonias* for moose, caribou, and deer, the *Cladonia rangiferina* for the reindeer; for man the *Lecanora esculenta* (Northern Africa), *Cetraria islandica* (Iceland), also dyes of various colors have been extracted from Lichens and are still being used in various ways. These colors are usually reds, purples or blues, and they are used for coloring cloth, wood, paper, etc.

Sheldon, John L.

Under the title of "A Rare Uromyces" is given an account of observations on *Aecidium houstoniatum* Schw., on *Houstonia coerulea* L. and the Uromyces on *Sisyrinchium graminoides* Bick. Clumps of *Houstonia* with aecidia were transplanted beside plants of *Sisyrinchium*, and a short time thereafter the latter developed Uredosori. Are the two Rusts alternate forms or at all connected? That on *Sisyrinchium* differed from the description of the *U. sisyrinchii* Mont., it has uredospores, differently shaped teleutospores which germinate at maturity in the living host, and the epispore is smooth. A full technical description is given. See Torrey, 6:249, Dec. 1906.

Annales Mycologici, vol. III, No. 6, Dec. 1905.

The Inhalt of this No. reads as follows: Salmon, Ernest S., On the Variation shown by the Conidial stage of *Phyllactinia corylea* (Pers.) Karst. I; Saccardo, P. A., *Notae Mycologicae*; Rehm, H., *Ascomycetes Americae borealis*; Trotter, A., *Nuove ricerche sui micromiceti delle galle e sulla natura dei loro rapporti ecologici*; Hoehnel, Franz v., *Mycologische Fragmente*; Neue Literatur.

Salmon, Ernest S.

An interesting paper "On the variation shown by the conidial stage of *Phyllostictia corylea* (Pers.) Karst. I," is published by this author in *Annales Mycologici*, December 1905, illustrated by 3 full-page plates. The statement is made that *P. corylea* shows in its conidial stage marked and constant morphological differences confined to certain hosts. Using characters shown by the conidiophore, two morphological varieties, var. *rigida* and var. *subspiralis*, can be distinguished; a third variety, var. *angulata*, can be based on the shape of the conidium. The examination of a large number of host-plants has shown further that there are other more or less important morphological variations, some of which will probably also require to be separated from the type.

Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, tome 33, 3e. Fasc., 15 Sept. 1906.

The sommaire for this No. is as follows:—N. Patouillard.—Champignons Algéro-Tunisiens nouveaux ou peu connus; P. Hariot et N. Patouillard.—Note sur le genre *Colletomanginia*; G. Bainier.—Mycothèque de l'Ecole de pharmacie, V. VI, VII, VIII; F. Guêguen.—Emploi du Sudan III comme colorant mycologique, seul ou combiné au bleu coton et à l'iode; M. Boué.—Empoisonnement par *Amanita junquillea*; Demange.—Empoisonnement mortel par des Hygrophores; *Bibliographie analytique*.

Murrill, William A.

Under the title "A new Chestnut Disease," in the September No. of *Torrey*, a full account is given of a disease found on living, or recently killed branches of the American chestnut caused by *Diaporthe parasitica* Murrill n. sp.—specimens known from Bronx Park, New York City, New Jersey, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia. The heretofore known species of *Diaporthe* are not parasitic. Text figures illustrate the new species.

Wilson, Guy West.

Three fungi are referred to in "Mycological Notes from Indiana" in *Torrey*, September 1906, namely, *Peronospora floerkeae* Kellerm., *Hydrogera kleinii* (van Tiegh.) Kuntze (*Pilobolus kleinii* van Tiegh.) and *Stammnaria americana* Massee & Morgan.

Ricker, P. L.

An admirable paper is "A list of known Philippine Fungi," given in the *Philippine Journal of Science*, 1:277-2-4, Sept. 15, 1906, by P. L. Ricker. He says it should not be regarded as a critical revision of the species, but only an attempt to bring together all references to species credited to the Archipelago by various authors. New species are *Phyllachora merrilli* Ricker n. sp. on leaves of *Ficus* sp.; *Nummularia philippinensis* Ricker n. sp.; *Trematosphaeria palaquii* Ricker n. sp. on bark of *Palaquium latifolium*; *Stereum luzoniense* Ricker n. sp.; and *Thelophora diamesa* Ricker n. sp.

Howe, Reginald Heber, Jr.

Under the title "Some additions to the Flora of Middlesex County, Massachusetts," *Bryologist*, Sept. 1906, Mr. Howe reports 24 species not included in the Lichens attributed to said County by Messrs. L. L. Dame and F. L. Collins.

Kellerman, W. A.

Under the title "A new *Plowrightia* from Guatemala" there is described a disease of the Century Plant (*Agave americana*) found in Guatemala; the species, *P. williamsoniana*, is described, followed by a translation of the diagnosis into Latin. *Journal of Mycology*, September 1906.

Arthur, J. C.

This is a descriptive notice—published in the September No. of the *Journal of Mycology*, 1906—of Dr. Arthur's paper on *Eine Klassifikation der Uredineen* (read before the International Botanical Congress at Vienna in July 1905), "A new classification of the Uredinales." The purpose is to state some of the aids and difficulties that will beset the practical acceptance of the classification.

Bain, Samuel M. and Essary, Samuel H.

Colletotrichum trifolii Bain is described as "A new Anthracnose of Alfalfa and Red Clover" — see *Journal of Mycology*, September 1906. The disease is said to occur in Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio.

Atkinson, Geo. F.

Professor Atkinson here describes (*Jour. Mycol.* 12:193-4, Pl. 91. Sept. 1906) "Two new species belonging to *Naucoria* and *Stropharia*," both from Central Ohio, namely, *N. paludosella* and *S. hardii*.

Merrill, G. K.

The "Lichen Notes No. 4" gives a study of *Umbilicaria vellea* and *Umbilicaria spadoclewa*. See *Bryologist*, September 1906.

Mycological Notes, C. G. Lloyd, No 21, April 1906.

A large part of this No. is devoted to "New Notes from Australia," "Boudier's Plates," "Professor Farlow's work," "Le genre *Calvatia* et les "Petite-saffiches," "Errors," "Notelets," "Parallel work;" it contains also an account of the genus *Arachnion* (*A. album* and *A. rufum*), of "the genus *Holocotylon*," (*H. brandegeeanum* and *H. texense*), and "A large species of *Cyphella*" (*C. grandis* Patouillard n. sp.).

Rabenhort's Kryptogamen-Flora, Pilze, 102, Lief., 10 Okt., 1906.

This Lieferung is devoted to the Unterabteilungen *Trichosporieae*, *Monotosporeae*, *Goratorrhodeae*, *Haplographieae*. A few new names and new species are given by the author, G. Lindau.

Journal of Mycology, Vol. 12. September 1906,

The Table of Contents of the *Journal of Mycology* for September 1906, contains the following:—Kellerman—A New *Plowrightia* from Guatemala; Arthur—A New Classification of the *Uredinales*; Bain and Essary—A New Anthracnose of Alfalfa and Red Clover; Atkinson—Two New Species belonging to *Naucoria* and *Stropharia*; Morgan—North American Species of *Lepiota* (continued); Hedgcock—Some Wood Staining Fungi from Various Localities in the United States; Kellerman—Notes from *Mycological Literature XXI*, Index to North American Mycology, Editor's Notes.

Hedgcock, Geo. G.

Condensed from the original notes, and from descriptions of the Cultural Characters, in the 17th Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, Dr. Hedgcock discusses 8 species of *Ceratostomella*, 7 species of *Graphium*, 1 *Fusarium*, 2 species of *Hormodendron*, 1 *Hormiscium* and 1 *Penicillium*.

Rehm, H.

Ten new species are described and critical notes on a few others are given in the *Annales Mycologici* for December 1905, under the title "*Ascomycetes Americae borealis*."

Hoehnel, Franz v.

In "*Mycologische Fragmente*" the author publishes notes No. CVI-CXVII in the December No. of *Annales Mycologici*, 1905. A wide range of careful study is indicated — for the most part pertaining to European species. The author proposes a new genus, namely *Lentomitella*; Wie *Lentomita*, aber die Sporen mit aussen aufgesetzten feinen Laengstreifen versehen, daher am optischen Querschnitte ringsum mit kleinen Waerzchen besetzt.

Beardslee, H. C.

Professor Beardslee here (in *Journal of Mycology*, Jan. 1907) gives some notes on "*The Lepiotas of Sweden*," which he in company with Mr. C. G. Lloyd collected in the summer of 1905. The same pertains to six species — *L. procera*, *naucina*, *rhacodes*, *cristata*, *metulaespora* and *amianthina*. These are some excerpts: *L. procera* agreed with our plant in every detail. . . . Of *L. naucina* the spores are found to be identical with those of the American plant [*i. e.*, *A. naucinoides*]. . . . *L. rachodes* is rare in the U. S., the red color not as bright in the specimens in Sweden. . . . *L. cristata* and *L. amianthina* were in agreement with the plants known by the same names with us. . . . The Ashville specimens of *L. metulaespora* have slightly shorter spores, but agree in all of the details with the Swedish plants

Kern, Frank D.

The "Fourth contribution to Guatemalan Mycology" in connection with Professor Kellerman's study and exploration in Guatemala was published by Mr. Kern in the January No. of the *JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY*, 1907. It comprises a critical study of 40 species, one-eighth of them being new. Specialists named the hosts and Mr. Kern states that in all determinations and the drawing up of descriptions of new species he was aided by Prof. J. C. Arthur, and enjoyed the privilege of access to his herbarium and library. This is the first report ever made on Rusts of that country and in many instances new hosts have been added and the geographical distribution has been extended. Those not before listed are *Puccinia heliotropii* Kern & Kellerm. n. sp. on *Heliotropium indicum* L.; *Aecidium guatemalensis* Kern & Kellerm. n. sp. on *Heliotropium indicum* L.; *Aecidium brysonimae* Kern & Kellerm. n. sp. on *Brysonima crassifolia* (L.) H.B.K.; *Uredo cabreriana* Kern & Kellerm. n. sp. on *Buettneria lateralis* Presl. (?); and *Uredo trixitis* Kern & Kellerm. n. sp. on *Trixis frutescens* P. Br.